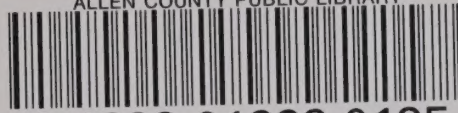




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ROMANCE
IN LAKEWOOD
STREETS

by

MARGARET MANOR BUTLER

The William Feather Company
Publishers
Cleveland, Ohio
1962

**A LAKEWOOD HISTORICAL SOCIETY
PUBLICATION**

Lakewood, Ohio

**Design of Book
Ray G. Egert**

**Sketches by
Gerald Winthrop Butler**

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FOREWORD

In this age of power and speed, it is easy to race along our streets with little or no concern for the slumbering past.

It takes the skill of a gifted author and historian, such as Margaret Manor Butler, to persuade us to put on the brakes long enough to realize the presence of romance in our city's thoroughfares.

The tale of each street told in this book is an eloquent and concise story, complete and factual.

In our opinion there is no one who knows more about the early life of Lakewood than Margaret Butler. No other can match her reservoir of knowledge about the interesting history of our home town and its picturesque streets.

. . . Joseph H. Glasser
President and Editor
The Lakewood Ledger

INDEX

Alger.....	2	Lake.....	47
Andrews.....	22	Lark.....	41
Arthur.....	16	Leonard.....	46
Beach.....	35	Lewis Drive.....	6
Belle.....	27	Lincoln.....	47
Bird's Nest.....	41	Madison.....	47
Bunts.....	25	Maile.....	33
Cannon.....	38	Margaret.....	11
Carabel.....	11	Mars.....	10
Chase.....	45	Mathews.....	17
Clarence.....	5	McClure.....	19
Cohasset.....	42	McKinley.....	47
Cook.....	24	Morrison.....	11
Coutant.....	8	Narragansett.....	47
Cove.....	36	Newman.....	29
Delaware.....	47	Nicholson.....	3
Detroit.....	47	Olive.....	11
Edanola.....	44	Onondaga.....	47
Edgewater.....	47	Phelps.....	28
Edward.....	18	Plover.....	41
Elbur.....	37	Quail.....	41
Emerson.....	47	Revely.....	23
Erie Cliff.....	47	Robin.....	41
Ethel.....	18	Seneca.....	47
Forest Cliff.....	47	Summit.....	47
French.....	20	Thoreau.....	47
Fry.....	34	Thrush.....	41
Garfield.....	47	Virginia.....	21
Giel.....	45	Wagar.....	9
Graber.....	43	Warren.....	13
Grace.....	5	Waterbury.....	4
Granger.....	1	Wayne.....	32
Hall.....	15	Webb.....	31
Hathaway.....	45	West Clifton.....	14
Hilliard.....	12	Winchester.....	30
Hird.....	7	Winton.....	40
Hopkins.....	39	Wyandotte.....	47
Jackson.....	47		
Kirtland Lane.....	26		

INTRODUCTION

Romance in Lakewood Streets depicts colorful events in the lives of people for whom Lakewood streets are named. It is more than an effort to answer in brief form the many requests that have come to the author as curator for the Lakewood Historical Society. Historically, it portrays a transition from farm to city life and reveals the adaptability of hardy American stock in a changing society. Most of Lakewood's early settlers came from England, Scotland and the New England states. The lure of cheap land, the release from religious oppression and the appeal of adventure brought them to the Western Reserve. The first generation struggled to make the land productive, the second generation worked hard and reaped the profits of a famous fruit growing section, but the third generation, skilled in both farming and fruit culture found it much more profitable to allot their lands, cut through streets and build houses. Increased wealth encouraged leisure, travel, ventures into business, better educational facilities and more adequate church buildings.

A majority of Lakewood streets were established around the turn of the century, when original settlers were remembered and some still survived and held title to their lands. Family names were perpetuated in the new streets and for a while everyone knew

for whom the streets were named. But with the spectacular increase in population the stories of how Lakewood grew have become the delight only of those who delve into the records of her past.

These sketches appeared weekly in the Lakewood Ledger during 1960-1961 in order to re-create local history for the busy average citizen. They brought approval from old-timers who remembered the families mentioned, and from newcomers who said the articles gave them a warm feeling of belonging to a friendly community.

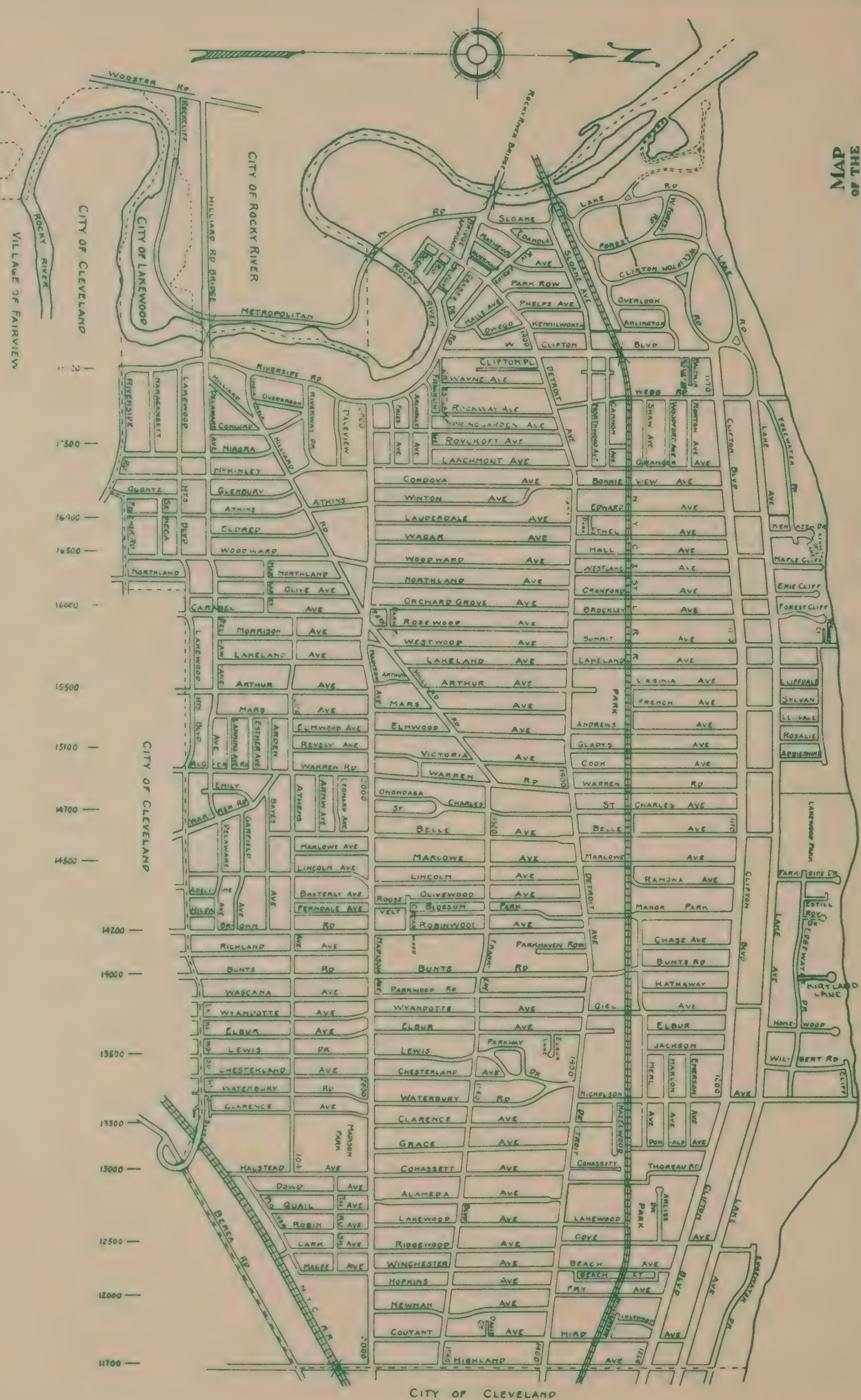
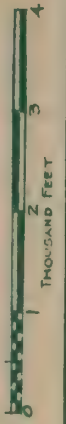
Although Lakewood has been a city for over fifty years it has always retained a small town atmosphere and individuality of its own. It has consistently refused to be swallowed up in a metropolitan community with numbered streets. As long as street names exist there will be a tendency to ask "who" and "why" and when these questions are answered a bond with the past is formed. Streets no longer appear to be made of stone and asphalt but of memories and romances of real people who lived and worked and dreamed in the vicinity. Thus a walk through Lakewood streets can become an adventure and a rendezvous with the past.

. . . Margaret M. Butler

The area known as Lakewood today was designated in 1805 as Township 7, Range 14 of the Western Reserve. It became part of Rockport Township in 1819. After 1871 it was referred to as East Rockport. Not until 1889 did it become a hamlet called Lakewood. In 1903 it became a village and in 1911 the City of Lakewood. To avoid confusion these sketches call the area Lakewood regardless of the period.

MAP
OF THE
CITY OF LAKEWOOD OHIO
1962

Scale Inch = 1000 Feet



CITY OF CLEVELAND

GRANGER AVENUE

An early promoter dreams of the future.

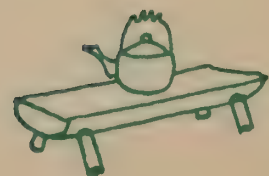
GRANGER AVENUE undoubtedly was named for the Honorable Gideon Granger, seventh U. S. Postmaster General during Jefferson's administration. As one of the original purchasers in the Connecticut Land Company he owned extensive tracts of land in what is now Lakewood and Rocky River, also large sections of Berea and Jefferson, Ohio. His original proposal for Rocky River with its natural harbor included well-laid plans for a town to be called Granger City with the present Granger Avenue in Lakewood as its eastern boundary. In 1805 Gideon Granger came to Cleveland for a conference with Indian chiefs about relinquishing the land west of the Cuyahoga River. One day as he stood at the mouth of the river and watched a breath-taking sunset with its display of changing colors and brilliant reflections in the Lake, he made this profound statement, "Within 50 years an extensive city will occupy these grounds and vessels will sail directly from this port into the Atlantic Ocean." He made an error of only 100 years in his discerning calculation.



ALGER ROAD

The wilderness yields to a pioneer family.

LAKEWOOD'S first hardy citizens to risk travel over the Detroit Indian path and its crooked branch on Warren Road were members of the Alger family, who pushed their way through tangled brush and deep swales to settle near Lorain Road. Here they established in 1812 what was known for many years as the Alger Settlement. Henry Alger, eldest son, only 23 at the time, recorded for posterity some of the hardships encountered by our early pioneers. He told of working days for a bushel of wheat, a sack of flour or a bag of salt, and then walking ten to twenty miles home carrying his earnings on his back. For almost two years the family's only cooking utensil was a broken teakettle. Often their only sustenance was potatoes and beans. Alger Road is named for the family.



NICHOLSON AVENUE

First permanent settler copies New England architecture.

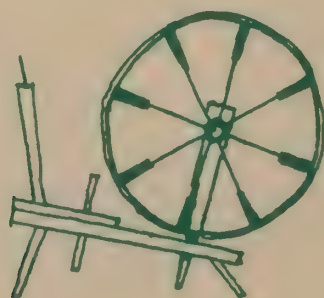
JAMES NICHOLSON, for whom Nicholson Avenue was named, was our first permanent settler on Detroit Road. In 1818 he purchased 142 acres for the sum of \$1,336. This included 140 acres on either side of Nicholson from Madison to the Lake and two acres in Clifton Park, the latter regarded as a wilderness and thrown in as an apology for the high price. In 1835 he erected a white colonial home on Detroit at Nicholson, still considered one of our best examples of New England architecture. Four generations occupied the old homestead. James was an earnest, energetic man, vitally interested in the civic and educational development of the community. He attended the initial meeting of Rockport Township in 1819 at which time he was elected overseer of the poor. He organized the first church and helped to put up the first log schoolhouse.



WATERBURY ROAD

Nicholson family clings to New England past.

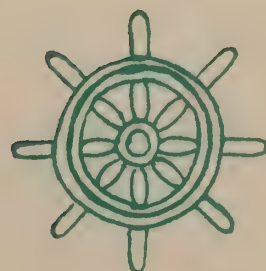
WATERBURY ROAD was named for Waterbury, Connecticut, the birthplace of Betsey Bartholomew Nicholson, wife of James Nicholson, who had come to the Western Reserve several years before her husband. James met and woo'd her in Conneaut, and they were married there on May 5, 1812. Six years later they moved to Lakewood, then known as Rockport. Betsey gave birth to seven children, three of whom died in childhood. Three had grown to adulthood when the youngest son Ezra was born. As life became easier Betsey devoted more time to this child of her later years. Often the two sat together whittling models out of wood, vying with each other in making the most realistic objects. The spinning wheel Betsey brought from the east has found a place in the Stone House in Lakewood Park. Here too are seven chairs, a small stand and a large wooden bowl made by James for his bride.



GRACE AND CLARENCE AVENUES

Son of frontier settler becomes industrial pioneer.

GRACE AND CLARENCE AVENUES were named for two of James Nicholson's grandchildren. They lived normal everyday lives, but it was their father, Ezra Nicholson who brought fame and fortune to the family. He invented the Nicholson Self-Recording Ship Log and Speed Indicator and several other mechanical devices. He was the first president of the Rocky River Railroad Company, director of the Fanner Manufacturing Company, the Lakewood Savings Bank, the Nicholson Realty, school director and chairman of the board, and also president of the New Jerusalem Church which his father had organized. He was a public spirited man, called on for numerous duties, one of which was to choose the name "Lakewood" for the new hamlet.



LEWIS DRIVE

Second generation Nicholson turns from farming to nursery enterprise

LEWIS DRIVE was named for a member of the Nicholson family. There has been some controversy as to whether it was Lewis, the son of James Nicholson or E. Louis, the brother of Grace and Clarence for whom two other streets are named. The elder Lewis owned about 100 acres near Robinwood extending from Detroit north to the Lake. Here he maintained greenhouses and a large nursery. The younger Louis helped his father and brother allot the original James Nicholson property cutting through streets and giving Lakewood its first paved sidewalks.



HIRD AVENUE

Poor immigrant lad's persistence wins romance and riches.

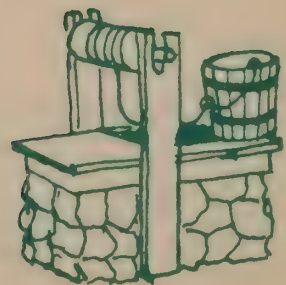
HIRD AVENUE recalls a romance with a fairy-tale quality, the love affair of Thomas Hird, an uneducated lad, who came from England in 1818, and Hope Randal Lord, niece of Richard Lord, west side's wealthiest landowner and one-time Mayor of Ohio City. Thomas Hird was given the task of managing 320 acres of the Lord estate near West 117th Street but his courtship of Hope was viewed with disfavor because of his humble heritage. However, he was devoted to Hope and studied at night to make himself worthy of her. Eventually his persistence triumphed. As a wedding gift Richard Lord gave him the 320 acres he had managed so well and he and his bride lived happily ever after. In 1852 Thomas Hird received a silver medal from the Board of Agriculture for raising the best wheat in the State of Ohio.



COUTANT AVENUE

Pioneer from Pennsylvania uses his mechanical skills.

COUTANT AVENUE was named for Benjamin Coutant, a marble finisher and pattern maker who came from Pennsylvania in 1819. He was known as a mechanical genius in those early days for he was the first settler to cover his well and to build a special device for filling the buckets. Every morning, children from the nearby schoolhouse at West 117th Street came to his place to fill the school pail. Uncle Ben, as he was affectionately called, excelled in checkers and chess. Games during the week were exciting because of his skill, but on Sunday morning children gathered in his kitchen to listen to his vivid interpretation of the Bible. Out of this small Sunday school grew the West Cleveland Mission under the guidance of the First Congregational Church.



WAGAR AVENUE

Scholar-farmer brings educational ideals to frontier.

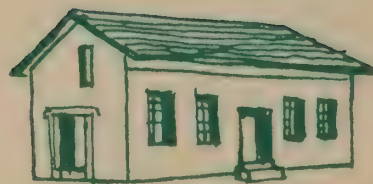
WAGAR AVENUE is named for the Wagar family. Mars, the original settler was a well-educated man, proficient in mathematics, Latin and Greek. He found it difficult to adjust to backwoods life, but due to the influence of James Nicholson, his nearest neighbor, he helped to build the first log schoolhouse and he provided land for the first church. Although each of his four sons settled on land nearby and became prosperous farmers, his grandchildren inherited his love of learning and a number of them became Lakewood's earliest school teachers. Wagar Avenue was cut through the farm of Israel Dwelle Wagar, his oldest son.



MARS AVENUE

Log cabins give way to sturdy stone homes.

MARS AVENUE is named for Mars Wagar, who purchased land in the heart of Lakewood in 1820 for \$7.00 an acre. He was the first to build a stone house on Detroit (site of the Bailey Company). The stone was quarried in the vicinity and construction was done by amateurs who followed directions in a carpenter's manual. In the 1830's and 1840's stone was plentiful in our community, and with Mars Wagar's home as an example, log cabin owners along Detroit Avenue gradually replaced their homes with similar stone houses. All have been torn down with the exception of the Stone House in Lakewood Park.



MORRISON, CARABEL, OLIVE, MARGARET AVENUES

Lucrative grape growing attracts Lakewood farmers.

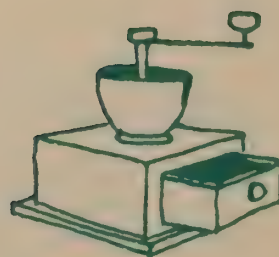
ADAM WAGAR, eldest son of Mars Wagar, owned an extensive tract of land in the vicinity of Madison and Hilliard. His large house on Hilliard facing Westwood was a well-known landmark for many years. Adam was the only Wagar who found an interest in politics and his name appears many times in the township records from 1862 to 1879 as a clerk or trustee. In 1872 he was elected to the school board. However, most of his time was spent in farming with emphasis on fruit and grape culture. Adam and his wife, the former Margaret Kyle, a lass from Scotland, raised five daughters. As the need for farming dwindled, Adam joined his brothers in the realty business, subdividing the farm and cutting through streets. Four streets in the area south of Madison were named for members of his family, Margaret for his wife, Carabel and Olive for two of his daughters and Morrison for a grandson. At one time the extension of Woodward was known as Kyle Avenue.



HILLIARD ROAD

Land speculation portends growth of a city.

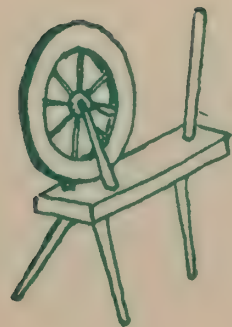
NEW YORK lost a keen teacher but Cleveland gained an enterprising business executive when Richard Hilliard came to the Western Reserve in 1820. Starting in the wholesale dry goods and grocery business, he expanded his interests to land speculation. Among his purchases was one hundred acres in the vicinity of Hilliard Road at Madison. Although we have no record of his having lived in Lakewood, the street was named in his honor. He became one of Cleveland's most outstanding citizens, serving as Mayor of the Village in 1830, and as an organizer or trustee in many civic ventures. He built a mansion on the present site of Cleveland Public Auditorium, where he resided until his death in 1856.



WARREN ROAD

Home industry produces wool and linen.

WARREN ROAD, originally a crooked Indian trail, was named for Isaac Warren, a stockholder in the Connecticut Land Company. He and his bride Amelia Bronson of New Bedford, Connecticut, came to the Western Reserve about 1822 and two years later built a home on Warren Road at Madison. Here they raised seven children. With so many to clothe, Amelia won renown as an expert spinner and weaver. Isaac's favorite story on winter evenings, as the family gathered around the fireplace, was about the Battle of Bunker Hill in which his father fought and was killed.



WEST CLIFTON

WEST CLIFTON was named for two people, an old man and an infant. West is for John M. West, who had a farm of 700 acres in the West Park area, which he beautified with an artificial lake, well trimmed lawns and unusual shrubbery to such an extent that it retained the name West's Park for many years. His daughter Frances married Christopher C. Southern whose home stood on the site of St. Peter's Church, Detroit and West Clifton. When their infant son Clifton died they named the new Clifton Boulevard for him, then combined it with the name of his grandfather to form West Clifton.



HALL AVENUE

A prosperous farmer turns to the world of high finance.

JOSEPH HALL and his wife Sarah Curtis came from England in 1837 with five children, three boys and two girls. They built a sturdy stone house at Marlowe and Detroit where two more children, John and Mary were born. Joseph's wedding gift to each of his four sons was eighty acres of land. They all settled down to become good farmers but John the youngest son became the most prosperous for he excelled in the production of fruit and the sale of dairy products. At one time he was president of the Rocky River Bank. In 1875 he built a pretentious Victorian home on the present site of the Y.M.C.A.-Y.W.C.A. It was a Lakewood landmark for years and multitudes regretted its passing, especially the garden which boasted a wide variety of trees and choice flowers, many of them transplants from Dr. Jared P. Kirtland's famous garden. When the farm was allotted, the street was named for John Hall's family.



ARTHUR AVENUE

A farmer philosopher revels in his books.

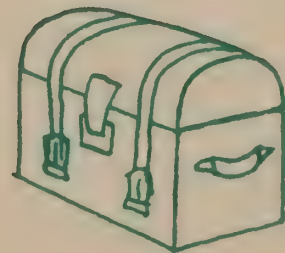
ARTHUR W. HALL followed in his father's footsteps by maintaining the John Curtis Hall fruit farm on the site of the present Y.M.C.A.-Y.W.C.A. He decided that a college education would be too confining and proceeded to educate himself by reading. During his lifetime he collected about 4,000 books, many of them rare editions. His love of books opened the way for two very absorbing hobbies, that of bookbinding and making his own bookcases from lumber on the farm. After 70 years on his father's farm, he reluctantly moved to Indiana because of illness in his wife's family. Arthur Avenue is a reminder of his affection for Lakewood. It seems rather significant that our public library is situated at the corner of this street named for a lover of books.



MATHEWS AVENUE

Increased wealth encourages leisure and foreign travel.

ARTHUR HALL'S sister Laura married Herbert W. Mathews, an energetic realty man and investment counselor. As a partner in the Mathews & Gilbert Realty Company he had a major part in allotting much of John Curtis Hall's fruit farm at the turn of the century. As streets were cut through, he had an opportunity to name some of them and naturally Mathews Avenue was included. He died many years before his wife Laura, who between her travels to foreign countries returned periodically to the victorian mansion on Detroit Avenue. She died September 12, 1953, the last of her family to survive.



ETHEL AND EDWARD AVENUES

Sturdy frame home expresses native building tastes.

ETHEL AND EDWARD AVENUES were named for the children of Mathew Hall, a brother of John Curtis Hall. About the time of the Civil War, Mathew built a small frame house at 16906 Detroit Avenue, using planks hewn full-width from large trees for floor boards, and whole trees with bark attached for upright beams. This sturdily built house has withstood the ravages of time and is one of the few frame houses of that era still standing in Lakewood. Here Mathew and his second wife Margaret Curtis, who was also his cousin, raised their two children Ethel and Edward. In 1879 they built and moved into a pretentious Victorian home nearby. It was used in later years by the Lakewood Y.M.C.A.



McCLURE DRIVE

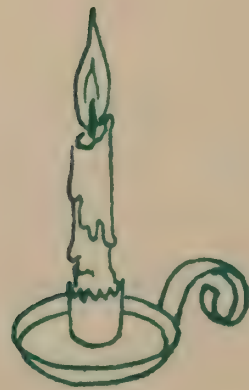
The growing community appeals to a young doctor.

THERE was great excitement among the fairer sex in this small community in 1893 with the arrival of a tall, slender, good-looking blond bachelor from Canada, Dr. Albert Edward McClure, who was to take over the practice of the aging town physician, Dr. Henry Sook. At social events given by Dr. Sook's three daughters, the handsome bachelor became acquainted with eligible young ladies of the town. Love at first sight brought the prize to short, plump, good-natured Ethel, daughter of Mathew Hall. After her father's death, Ethel and Dr. McClure lived in the large house (the old Y.M.C.A.) at Edward and Detroit. Their two children were Edward and Margaret. McClure Drive between Ethel and Edward Avenues was named for the family.



FRENCH AVENUE

FRENCH AVENUE was named for Collins French, son of one of our early settlers. His romance with Rosetta Saxton, whom he married in 1832 was one of extreme devotion. During a long illness he seldom left her side and even after her recovery he was ever mindful of her welfare. Collins French was a trustee of the Township and treasurer of the Plank Road Company. He wrote articles for the local newspapers, published a *History of the Cleveland Viaduct* and recounted for his family the story of his life, including the hazardous trip to Ohio and the trials of pioneer living.



VIRGINIA AVENUE

Hospitality and friendliness mark community.

ROSETTA AND COLLINS FRENCH had no children of their own but they showered their affection on their adopted daughter, Virginia, Rosetta's niece, who had lost her own mother when she was nine months old. The love they gave Virginia was reflected in her concern for all those with whom she came in contact. In later years she had the reputation of being the perfect hostess. No guest ever left her home without a short chat over the teacups, a basket of fruit or a bouquet of flowers. Known as "Jennie" most of her life, she would have had difficulty in recognizing Virginia Avenue as named in her honor.



ANDREWS AVENUE

Lakewood earns reputation as fruit growing center.

WHEN EDWIN RUTHVEN ANDREWS married Jennie French he became a partner in the management of his father-in-law's farm which extended from Detroit to the Lake between Andrews and Lakeland. Under the tutelage of Dr. Jared Potter Kirtland, Edwin and his four sons learned to analyze the soil and to graft plants and fruit trees. Before long they were producing giant berries, pears, plums, apples and grapes, thereby building up Lakewood's reputation as a prosperous fruit growing center. The old Andrews homestead with its vine-covered verandah stood next to the present Masonic Temple until it was torn down to make room for a shopping center.



REVELY AVENUE

REVELY AVENUE was named for Miss Ellen G. Revely, principal of the Old Normal School situated on Eagle Street in Cleveland long ago. She was a great favorite of the Lorenzo French family, owners of a large farm and cider mill at the corner of Madison and Warren. Their daughter, May, principal of Lawn and Landon schools in Cleveland, received her early teacher training under Miss Revely and thus began a close friendship that lasted a lifetime. When the French farm was subdivided the family requested that one street be named for Miss Revely (originally pronounced "Reevely"). A neighbor of the French family, Fannie Swingler Stevens vividly recalled Miss Revely as the lady with the beautiful face who often came to Sunday dinner at her home after attending Bible Class.



COOK AVENUE

Local quarry furnishes materials for stone houses.

WAY BACK in the early 1830's when stone houses were replacing log cabins on Detroit Avenue, most of the stone was cut from a quarry located in the area now known as Cook Avenue. A more appropriate name might have been Quarry Avenue. Many folks have wondered if the street was named for B. M. Cook, Mayor of Lakewood in 1918. From all indications, it was named for Charles Cook, who owned land in the vicinity, which he allotted when the street was cut through at the turn of the century, long before Mayor Cook became a prominent figure in politics.



BUNTS ROAD

BUNTS ROAD at one time was a lane running through Dr. Jared P. Kirtland's farm and was known for many years as Kirtland Lane. Long after the doctor's death, the estate was sold and in October 1894 four business executives, who had jointly invested in the land, met to make plans for a wide tree-centered boulevard from Lorain Avenue north to the Lake. After much discussion about what to call the road, the four men, who had never heard of Kirtland Lane, decided to cast lots, the winner to have the new boulevard named for him. So into the hat went the names of Charles A. Cook, Charles Goulder, Harry C. Bunts and W. H. Beavis. Harry Bunts was the winner and Bunts Road has carried his name ever since. Mr. Bunts, a lawyer and at one time first assistant solicitor of Cleveland, never lived in Lakewood. He was the uncle of the well-known Cleveland doctor, Alexander T. Bunts.



KIRTLAND LANE

A noted naturalist is honored.

DR. JARED POTTER KIRTLAND (1793-1877) was Lakewood's most illustrious citizen of the 19th century, a naturalist, doctor, legislator, teacher and writer. He was one of the founders of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History and the Western Reserve Medical School. His rambling farm, stretching from Madison to the Lake in the vicinity of Bunts Road, was a show place for visitors from far away. In his unusual garden one could see plants, trees, shrubs and flowers seldom found in this part of the country, such as cypress, Chinese ginkgo, Japanese paulownia and Siberian beech. He perfected strawberry and raspberry plants and cherry trees, all named for him. Here too the Kirtland Warbler was discovered. Lakewood can be proud that he chose to live in this community during his forty most productive years. At long last in 1961, 124 years after Dr. Kirtland built his small stone house on Detroit Road, Lakewood has a Kirtland Lane named in his honor. It is situated near the Lake, but still on his original farm.

Butler Air Survey — April 1962



BELLE AVENUE

A Scottish weaver builds a stone house.

WHEN JOHN HONAM, a Scottish weaver came to our community, he purchased land along Detroit Road from Belle to Warren and north to the Lake. It included the present sites of Lakewood Park and St. Augustine's Academy. In 1838 he erected a native sandstone house at St. Charles and Detroit where he lived for many years with his wife and only daughter Isabelle for whom Belle Avenue is named. In 1952 the house was moved to Lakewood Park (still on the original land) where it was restored and is being maintained by the Lakewood Historical Society as a pioneer home of the 1830 period. One room in the house has been set aside as a memorial to Dr. Jared P. Kirtland, famous naturalist and physician, who probably was a frequent visitor here as his grandson, Charles Pease II married John Honam's granddaughter, Hester Hotchkiss.



PHELPS AVENUE

Carpentry becomes a respected profession.

STEPHEN PHELPS, who came from New York in 1840, was one of the most popular men in the area because he was the first professional carpenter in a community of do-it-yourself handymen. He was quite adept at building log cabins or frame houses and was therefore in great demand. He built one of the first pretentious frame houses in Lakewood on his sixty acres of land which included the present Phelps Avenue. The cowpath leading to the grazing area near the Lake later became Kenilworth Avenue. Between plying his carpenter trade and managing a large farm Stephen Phelps was one of the busiest men in the community.



NEWMAN AVENUE

Increased population demands rental property.

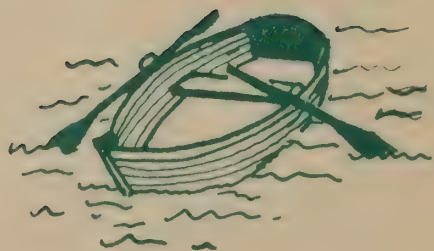
WHEN JAMES NEWMAN came from London in 1843 at the age of eleven with his parents, sister and brother, he helped to build their log cabin near West 117th Street. Since his father barely eked out a living as a Swedenborgian minister, James provided a few extras by working days for nearby farmers and nights in the composing room of *The Cleveland Leader*. Eventually he was able to buy some land of his own. By 1896 demands for low cost housing in a growing community induced James' three sons to cut Newman Avenue through their farm and build rental houses. One of his grandsons, George, became a councilman in 1926.



WINCHESTER AVENUE

Stories of underground tunnels recall anti-slavery movement.

PHILANDER WINCHESTER, son of one of the first preachers in the Western Reserve, married Eliza Calkins, the daughter of another minister, and together they worked unceasingly to help the anti-slavery movement. Stories, embellished in the retelling, recounted narrow escapes of frightened slaves, harbored at great risk by the Winchesters in their underground tunnel and then under cover of night spirited away in open boats all the way to Canada. Brave was the man who aided a slave, for it was current rumor that he could be fined \$500, an almost unheard-of sum in the average family.



WEBB ROAD

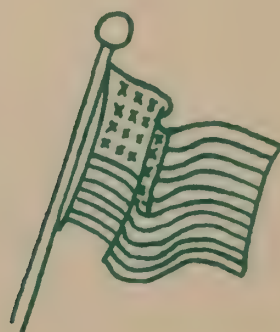
Community demands better schools.

ARCHER WEBB came from England in 1853. He settled in Geauga County for a while, then moved to Avon and finally purchased 45 acres in the area now known as Webb Road, where he built his home. In 1871 he sold one acre to the Lakewood School Board. Here they built a frame structure which they called West School. It was replaced a year later by a one-room brick building, which served the community till 1899 when a four-room brick took its place. This is the nucleus of the present McKinley school on West Clifton. Archer joined his brothers John and Daniel and the Hutchin family in establishing the first Lakewood Methodist Church at Summit and Detroit in 1876.



WAYNE AVENUE

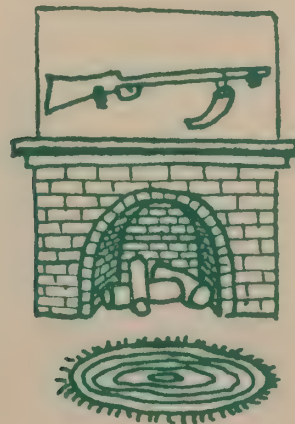
JAMES COLOHAN, a carpenter and truck farmer, came to Lakewood about 1850, settling in the area just east of Rocky River. One son, Solon, became a fairly prosperous truck farmer. He purchased land along Detroit near West Clifton, but he allotted 14 acres when he realized more money could be had by selling land rather than by cultivating it. He named the street Wayne Avenue. For many years it has been known as one of Lakewood's friendliest and most patriotic streets. Each fourth of July since 1915, Wayne Avenue has been closed to traffic for a gala celebration in honor of our national independence. Appropriate games, parades, refreshments and waving of flags make it a day to remember for the increasing number of children in the vicinity.



MAILE AVENUE

Clay soil found suitable for brick making.

WILLIAM R. MAILE came from a long line of English brickmakers. He and his father opened one of Cleveland's first brickyards near the Public Square where they did a thriving business until a heavy and continuous rain-storm practically washed away the yard. He then came to Lakewood where he established his own brickyard and built a brick house for his family on Detroit at Brockley. William was one of three trustees elected to guide the new Hamlet of Lakewood in 1889. As business increased Mr. Maile invested in property including the present Maile Avenue. The romance of his son Christopher and Mary Kidd is recounted in the history of Lakewood, *The Lakewood Story*.



FRY AVENUE

Distinguished educator serves on first Board of Education.

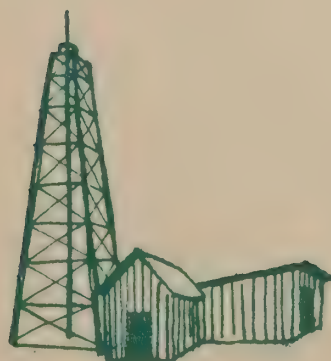
DR. RICHARD FRY, after his retirement from the teaching and medical professions in 1864, purchased 27 acres in the vicinity of the street later named for him. He had practiced medicine in Cuyahoga Falls and had taught for 17 years in Cleveland schools. His students viewed him with a certain amount of awe because he regaled them with stories about James Fenimore Cooper, whom he had known in his boyhood. In 1871 when the first Board of Education was elected by ballot in Lakewood, Richard Fry, with the second largest number of votes, was elected to a two-year term and then chosen chairman of the board. Dr. Fry was considered one of Cleveland's most distinguished gentlemen in the field of education. He stood out in a crowd because of his unusual height, (six feet), his jet black eyes and his clean shaven face in a time of popular beards.



BEACH AVENUE

Gas wells flourish in Lakewood.

HENRY BEACH, the first white child born in Elyria Township, came to Lakewood with his wife Sabrina Frost and their five-year-old daughter Emma in 1864. He became a prosperous fruit grower and as his wealth increased so did the size of his house until the rambling home on Detroit at Beach expanded to seventeen rooms. Heating such a large house posed no problem for he was one of the first to utilize the gas discovered on his property. A boom in real estate lured him into the field of building. His first venture was construction of the ten-suite Beach Terrace which advertised unlimited light and heat for its tenants supplied by three gas wells on the property.



COVE AVENUE

Beach entices gay nineties bathers.

COVE AVENUE, cut through the W. B. Smith farm in 1873, received its name from the natural cove at the foot of the street. It became the popular bathing resort of the neighborhood. A gay nineties beauty could hardly compete in a contest today. She usually wore a sailor blouse, often with long sleeves, full black bloomers several inches below the knees and long black stockings. Each family brought its own clothes bar with curtains suspended to insure privacy in dressing.



ELBUR AVENUE

WILLIAM BAILEY, native Bostonian, first migrated to Oberlin, Ohio, where he opened a shoe store. Business was not too brisk and cheap farm land lured him to our community where he invested in a fruit farm in the vicinity of Elbur Avenue. Cherry trees proved to be his specialty and the road through his acreage was known as Cherry Lane. Two marriages increased his family to 17 children and with so many to feed he soon realized more income was a necessity. He and his sons ventured into the wallpaper business, establishing the Bailey Wallpaper Company at West 98th Street and the Nickel Plate. Wilbur Bailey, one of his sons, inherited much of the original land and when the street was cut through the farm he named it Elbur, using the first part of his wife Ella's name and the last part of his own.



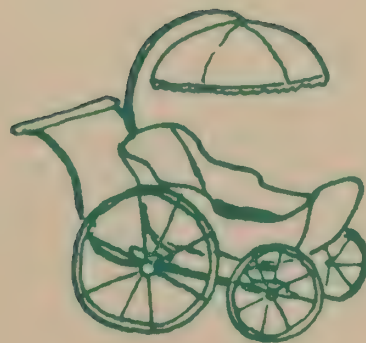
CANNON AVENUE

JAMES CANNON, for whom Cannon Avenue is named, was a man of many careers. A native of the Isle of Man, he received his education abroad and early displayed an interest in languages, excelling in Latin and French. Before coming to this country he travelled extensively on foot throughout Europe. The language barriers between countries made him an advocate of Esperanto, once considered a possible common language. He later became secretary of the United States Esperanto Society. At another period in his life he was a minister of the Disciple Church. Lakewood records show that he became a member of the Board of Education in 1874 and members of his family taught at West School from 1877 to 1881. Still another career was that of ship-building. Lakewood residents who visited his large home on Cannon Avenue recalled his display of ship models and his stories of ship disasters.



HOPKINS AVENUE

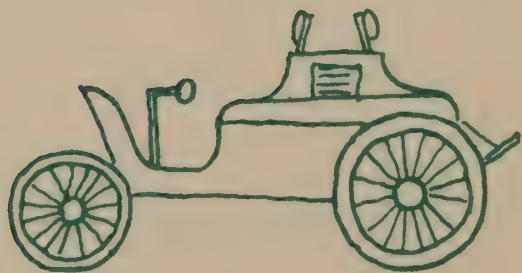
IN 1876 THOMAS HENRY, a descendant of Patrick Henry, and his wife, the former Mathilda Hopkins, bought land in the vicinity of West 117th St. and later laid out Hopkins Avenue, named for her family. Included in the purchase was a log cabin, at one time a popular tavern with a 16-by 30-foot taproom. They remodeled this tavern into a livable home where they raised five children. Thomas Henry, a spring maker by trade, then built a small cottage on his land for a forging shop. Later he gave the cottage to one his daughters at the time of her marriage. It has been remodeled many times but still houses some of Thomas Henry's descendants on Hopkins Avenue.



WINTON AVENUE

Beautiful lake shore attracts wealthy residents.

ALEXANDER WINTON, bicycle and motor car genius, for whom Winton Avenue was named, made his home in Lakewood for many years in a yellow brick mansion on Lake Avenue near Nicholson. In 1890 when bicycling was fashionable, he and two friends opened a shop and were soon making and selling fifty cycles a month. When there was talk of a horseless carriage, Winton could not rest until he had turned out a single cylinder model, gasoline powered with bicycle wheels and seats for six, three facing forward and three backward. In 1898 he sold his first practical auto. With his flair for the spectacular, he was one of the first to make cross-country tours and to enter auto races. His name was linked with the early greats in the automotive industry, Ford, Duryea, Haynes and Olds.



LARK, PLOVER, QUAIL, ROBIN AND THRUSH

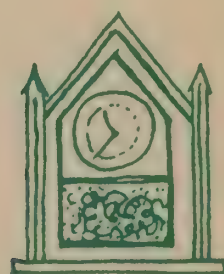
WHEN the National Carbon Company built its plant on Madison Avenue at West 117th Street about 1892, they also purchased land from the Case estate nearby which they called the Pleasant Hill Allotment. Short streets were cut through the allotment and frame houses for the European-born workers were sold at low cost. Someone had the happy idea of naming the streets for birds . . . Lark, Plover, Quail, Robin and Thrush. These European families maintained their national cultures by retaining their respective languages and establishing Polish, Slovak and Ukranian churches in the area.



COHASSET AVENUE*

COHASSET AVENUE was given its name by Nelson Cotabish, first Mayor of Lakewood City. Shortly before his election, while traveling for the National Carbon Company, he visited Cohasset, Massachusetts, a suburb of Boston where he was intrigued by the cobblestone houses and by the quaintness of the town itself. This visit influenced his decision on the construction of his own home, partially made of cobblestones, a modified Dutch colonial with a wavy roof and a turret. The house, built at the corner of Detroit and Cohasset caused much comment because of its unusual architecture. At one time Mr. Cotabish offered it to the City for a museum. The offer was never officially accepted.

**Cohasset in Massachusetts is spelled with one "t", but the street in Lakewood for which it was named is spelled "tt".*



GRABER DRIVE

Dedicated doctor starts Lakewood Hospital.

GRABER DRIVE was named in memory of Dr. C. Lee Graber, well-known Lakewood doctor who started his practice in 1904 when Lakewood's population was increasing so rapidly that no one could keep an accurate count. Because of his concern for the inadequate care available for bed patients, Dr. Graber mortgaged his own home to purchase a frame building at Belle and Detroit where fifteen patients could be housed. With this as a nucleus and the backing of a few physicians and friends, Lakewood Hospital was organized in 1907. Shortly thereafter it was transferred to an organization of public-spirited citizens as a non-profit hospital. The City of Lakewood accepted the hospital in 1931 and it has since been governed by a board of eight with the Mayor as President and the Health Commissioner as a member.



EDANOLA AVENUE

EDANOLA, a combination of Edward and Viola, traces its origin to a romance at West High School around the turn of the century when Edward Gilbert courted lovely Viola Corrigan. About 1906 they built a home at 1427 Arthur Avenue and pastured their cow where the Lakewood Library now stands. Viola's aptitude for leadership drew her into active civic life and she became the first president of the Lakewood Civic League, later the Lakewood Woman's Club. At another time she was president of the Cleveland Y.W.C.A. and then the Lakewood Garden Club. During Lakewood's most spectacular growth, energetic Edward Gilbert joined his friend Herbert Mathews in a realty venture, planning, laying out and naming many of our streets.



CHASE, HATHAWAY, GIEL AVENUES

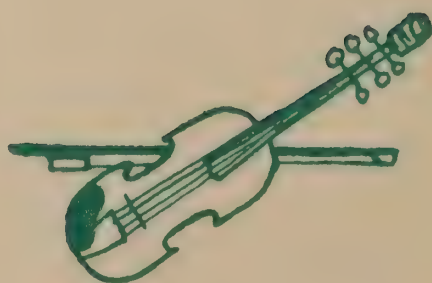
Realtors named many Lakewood streets.

THREE STREETS, CHASE, HATHAWAY AND GIEL were part of the original Kundtz Lumber yards until purchased by realty dealer Claude Oates Frick, who had the privilege of naming the streets he cut through. Romance was uppermost in his mind, for at the time he was courting Urshal Hathaway of Berea and it seemed appropriate to give one street her family name. Giel Avenue was named for John Giel, who did most of the building on the street and Chase was named for a close business associate Wayne Chase.



LEONARD AVENUE

JOHNN PUTZ, a talented Austrian musician came to this country around the turn of the century. About 1911 he and his family settled on the five-acre farm he had purchased along Warren Road near Madison. For many years he was co-director of the West Side Musical College and conductor of the Lyceum Theater Orchestra, when it stood on the site of the Illuminating Company. One of his most promising pupils was F. Karl Grossman, who later became Lakewood's best loved orchestra leader. When John's only son Leonard was killed in an accident, he named the street, cut through his farm, as a memorial to him.



ORIGIN OF STREET NAMES

Americana memorialized in Lakewood Streets.

THERE are a number of Lakewood streets whose origin is quite obvious such as United States Presidents Madison, Jackson, Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, or those of Indian tribes Delaware, Narragansett, Onondaga, Seneca or Wyandotte, or specific locations Edgewater, Lake, Summit, Forest Cliff or Erie Cliff. Thoreau was named for Henry David Thoreau, naturalist and author of many essays, the best known of which is *Walden*. Emerson was named for Ralph Waldo Emerson, poet and essayist. Detroit Avenue was the original Indian path leading to the city of Detroit, an important settlement of the French during the French and Indian War. Many of the short streets were named by realty dealers or owners of the land because they wished to honor relatives or friends. Those with a special story have been recorded in this book.

